

## No Boom, but More Business Structures Building in Vinita Than Ever Before

### AN OPTIMISTIC SENSIBLE VIEW

#### No Real Cause for Alarm About Finances.

The Oklahoma City Times Journal takes the following very sensible view of the present financial flurry:

The banks over the whole country ridicule the prediction so freely made by many persons who see disaster in all things. The banks of the country are sound and there is an abundance of money in the country. The failures that have occurred, in most cases, have been the result of gambling pure and simple. The prices of stocks was pushed higher and higher until the upward trend could be carried no further and the inevitable fall came. This did not affect the legitimate business of the country. The sale of wheat, corn, cotton, cattle and hogs continues just as briskly as ever and the prices have not been affected by the little flurry on Wall street. One large Illinois institution went in to the hands of a receiver that could not be laid to the door of stock gambling, neither was the failure the result of the money panic. A two million dollar institution was trying to do a five million dollar business. A vast amount of their business was with Spanish-America, where long time is demanded and they simply lacked the capital to do the business that came to them. They were literally ruined by too much business. The firm was perfectly sound when it closed.

All of the western institutions including the banks are in exceptionally fine shape and this flurry has not in any appreciable extent affected the business of the bank or other concerns.

### CHIEF KEOKUK DIED THIS WEEK.

#### A Conspicuous Figure Among the Western Indians.

Chief Keokuk, of the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians, died a few days since at his home near Stroud. The old man was 85 years of age, had been prominent in the affairs of his people for more than half a century, but like many another fullblood Indian who puts on "citizen's clothes," (drops the blanket and gee string) and follows the "white man's road," it frequently took the influence and aid of the government to maintain him as one of the four chiefs of his tribe, and "Keokuk's band" never had so large an enrollment as some of the others, nor did it embrace all the English-speaking portion of the tribe.

Notice.  
W. H. M. Society, of the M. E. Church South, will meet with Mrs. G. W. Clark, 30th, Friday, from half past 2 to 5 p. m. Each lady is requested to bring her tumbler.

If you want good butter and fat chickens go to F. G. Cowan. 5th.  
Tomorrow night is the Masquerade Halloween ball, and some very pretty costumes are being made for the occasion.

### THOSE LOTS ADVERTISED

#### Story of Those Overlooked in the Original Survey.

C. M. McClellan, of Claremore, is in the city looking after some town lots claimed by him which the townsite commission is advertising for sale. They are the lots back of E. C. Stretch and Sam Frazee, enclosed by a wire fence and Mr. McClellan claims he settled for them with L. B. B. II.

The two lots (formerly one) just above W. T. Beatty was bought by Tom Rogers, who kept a store here a good many years ago. The lots probably lapsed by reason of the heirs not knowing of the ownership and applying for appraisement to be made to them last fall.

A lot in the Penn Phillips addition has recently been built upon by J. T. Ratcliff, whose fence enclosed it heretofore. Mr. Ratcliff did not know it had been cut off into a separate lot by the government townsite surveyors, and so overlooked the opportunity of securing it without bidding.

### SOLDIERS AS TEACHERS.

Public Schools Established by American Military Authorities in Philippines.

It is not so well known as it ought to be that our army in the Philippines, soon after a captured town or district became sufficiently quiet, established public schools for the Filipino children.

The military authorities purchased and distributed school supplies, gave financial aid to four towns, and detailed soldiers and others as teachers, who instructed the native teachers and the children in English. Mr. David Gibbs, in a recent number of the Outlook, says that the establishment of these schools was a manifestation of the real spirit which dominated the army in dealing with the peaceful Filipino.

The idea of the soldier as a schoolmaster is new in the history of warfare and of education. The honor of setting this precedent rightly belongs to the army of a people who give the highest place among its institutions to the public schools. How different is this picture of the soldier in the tropical schoolroom, tolling patiently with hundreds of little brown boys and girls, instructing the native teachers that they may learn his own tongue, greeted along the street with smiles and "Hello, maestro!" from happy little boys and girls—how different is this picture from that of the soldier in the Philippines which has so long been held before the public eye, the cruel, bloodthirsty, murdering man of war!

Yet there were soldier teachers in nearly every army post in the islands; for public schools were established in the larger garrisoned towns by the voluntary efforts of officers, and taught, voluntarily and without extra pay, by soldiers detailed as teachers, in nearly every case very soon after these towns had been captured by the army. The report of the military governor shows that there were more than 1,000 such schools, attended by more than 100,000 children. The report also shows that nearly every commanding officer was interested in this humanitarian movement. This condition, therefore, was not exceptional, and indicates strongly the moral tone of the army as a whole, and shows in many hundred army posts and throughout the islands a kindly spirit toward the Filipino.

This situation, showing a general humanitarian spirit, such as every American would wish to see in the army of his nation, appears to have been overlooked here at home. It should be remembered that many of our soldiers were wounded, and some killed, while doing acts of mercy for Filipinos; that the kindness of our soldiers during the war was in marked contrast to the previous experiences of the Filipinos in warfare; that this feeling has recently been more generally shown by the voluntary and often life-sacrificing work of army officers and men in trying to save the Filipino from the dread cholera.

### Pigskin Instead of Rubber.

A Scotch firm is authority for the statement that rubber tires for vehicles of all kinds will soon be displaced by pigskin. The firm has a process for tanning the skins which renders them so hard that when used as tires they will wear longer than rubber and give equal satisfaction in other respects.

### FOOT BALL TOMORROW.

Kendall College Team to Play Home Team, Friday.

The foot ball contingent have become very enthusiastic in the last few days because of the showing made by the boys in running signals and in general scrimmage. The boys were put through a severe test of signal practice last night for several hours, and again this morning were assembled on the college grounds for a grueling contest with the scrubs for over two hours. The boys have been switched around a great deal and some of this year's men who have heretofore played but little foot ball have shown remarkable ability and knowledge of the game. The line has not yet been decided upon, or at least the line up has not been announced, and the boys are working hard to maintain their places on the team. This morning's workout showed remarkable improvement in general team work, as well as in individual playing. The boys play much lower than they have been and get together in their interference in fine style. Captain Adair is now playing at quarter and gets all there is out of his men. The half-backs, Ratcliff and Huntington, are speedy and can be relied upon for good, consistent gains. The line is much heavier than was at first expected and they exhibit a determination, as shown in this morning's scrimmage, to play their positions all the time and get in the game. Good, hard practice has changed the playing wonderfully since the game with Seneca, and the boys play much lower and tackle more effectively.

It is hard to predict what the outcome of tomorrow's game with the Kendall College will be, but those who have seen the boys at practice and know the game have high hopes of putting it on the Muskogees. The game will be called tomorrow afternoon at 2:30, at North park, and everyone is promised their money's worth who come out to see the game. It will be the best ever played in the Indian Territory.

### Two Early Morning Drunks.

Frank Deshare and Bert Doublehead came in from Seneca hilariously drunk on the night train and were landed in the city bastille. They are fullblooms and Doublehead claims this to be his first offense and declares it will be the last.

### VOTING AND CITIZENSHIP.

In Most of the States Privilege of the Ballot is Denied to Aliens.

Thousands of unnaturalized aliens vote at every election. It is only necessary that they should declare their intention to become citizens. Then if they have been in this country from six months to two years—the time varies in the 12 states with alien voters—they may go to the polls with native-born Americans and cast their ballots, states Youth's Companion.

The right to vote is a gift from the state, on the conferring or withholding of which there is no limitation save that contained in the fifteenth amendment to the constitution. That says that the suffrage may be denied to no one on account of race, color or of any previous condition of servitude. In the exercise of the discretion allowed to the states, Connecticut, for instance, has required that voters must not only be citizens of the United States, but that they must also be able to read English. In Mississippi voters must be citizens, and must be able to read or to understand the constitution; whereas in Nebraska an alien who need have been in the United States only six months and who, 30 days before election, declared his intention of becoming a citizen, may vote, whether he can read English or even speak it.

In the great majority of states voters must be citizens, and in all the states the judges exercise wide discretion in admitting to citizenship those aliens who have lived the necessary five years in the country, and made their declaration of intention to become citizens at least two years before applying for their final papers. Not long ago a judge in Albany, N. Y., rejected the application of 60 aliens on the ground that the men could not speak English. "When a man has been in this country five years," said he, "and is unable to talk our language, in my opinion he is not fit to be admitted to citizenship, and I will act accordingly."

Another judge, in the exercise of his discretion, may admit these rejected candidates to citizenship, but those people who believe that foreigners should live here long enough to understand American institutions and have interest enough in their new home to learn its language will feel that much can be said in defense of the stand which the Albany judge has taken.

## Have You Bought Your Suit, Wrap Or Skirt?

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